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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a viral infectious disease therapy agent. It is related with viral infectious disease therapy agents, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus, in more detail.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It has been shown clearly that it acts in recent years as that a nitrogen-monoxide radical (it may be written as the following and NO) is *** of an inner-bark origin blood vessel relaxing factor and a neuromessenger. On the other hand, it is also known that -NO will cause a failure in various cells and organizations with the high chemical reactivity when NO is produced and emitted superfluously, since [unstable] it is radical. Moreover, it was recently shown clearly that -NO was the important onset factor of endotoxin shock, such as septicemia.

[0003] They are various kinds in order to analyze the symptoms bioactive manifestation device of the former and NO in the living body. The inhibitor of -NO synthase (it may be hereafter written as NOS) has been used. NOS inhibitors, such as L-arginine analog which are the inhibitor to induction and activation of NOS, the inhibitor of the cofactor of NOS, and competitive inhibitor of the substrate of NOS such as an NOS inhibitor, are mentioned.

[0004] The above-mentioned NOS inhibitor is in the living body. It is thought possible it to be not only useful, but to use for the analysis of the pathophysiology-function of -NO as remedies, such as a cell and an organization failure, a shock, and an ischemic disease. However, in addition to having a bad influence to metabolic systems, such as normal urea cycles in the living body other than -NO composition system, administration to the living organism of an NOS inhibitor continues for a long period of time by administration of matter concerned. -NO composition is controlled and we are anxious also about possibility that a living body's normal circulation and a neurological function will be spoiled by this. By therefore, different device from an NOS inhibitor The living body which can control the activity of -NO effectively has been asked for the safer matter.

[0005] Recently and this invention persons Imidazoline oxyl which is the organic compound which reacts for whether being -NO and Sumiya and controls the bioactive strongly N-oxide derivative (imidazolineoxyl N-oxide derivative; it may be hereafter written as a PTIO derivative) it found out as a -NO elimination agent (832 Biochemistry 32,827- 1993). this PTIO derivative is a stable organic radical kind -- that bioactive is strongly controlled by carrying out a direct reaction to -NO.

[0006] Various pharmacological tests are tried paying attention to the operation of such a PTIO derivative. For example, a PTIO derivative is Sarcoma-180 Blood vessel permeability is controlled in a solid-carcinoma transplantation mouse (334 Jpn.J.Cancer Res.85,331- 1994). Cryptococcus neoformans It receives and has an antibacterial action (3555 Infect. Immun. 61, 3552- 1993), and thing (164 medical Ayumi and 166,161 - 1993) for which it has a strong blood-pressure maintenance operation and a kidney function improvement operation in the endotoxin-shock model of a rat etc. -- it is reported. Each of these suggests the possibility of application

to the anticancer agent of a PTIO derivative, an antimicrobial agent, or an antishock agent, and the operation over virus infection is not known.

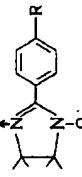
[0007] It is known that it is one of the pathogenic manifestation devices that the immunoreaction guided according to a viral infectious disease works disadvantageously for a living body, and destroys a host cell by the immunological mechanism in various viral infectious diseases in recent years. For example, although the role of active oxygen attracts attention in the symptoms manifestation of various inflammatory diseases, the oxygen radical (O₂ and -) is increasing to influenza virus infection mouse lungs sharply, and it is known that the increment is completely changing to parallel with aggravation of a lesion. Furthermore, it is reported by by medicating a virus infection mouse with the allopurinol which is the inhibitor of the self-sustaining mold SOD in the living body (super oxy-DODESU mutase) or xanthine oxidase that O₂ and - in the living body are removed, and a curative effect is acquired. From such a fact, it is suggested that the living body side factor of the host origins, such as an oxygen radical, involves in the symptoms manifestation of virus infection.

[0008] However, the viral infectious disease therapy agent with usefulness there are many points still unknown about the role of the living body side factor in virus infection symptoms, and high view of a living body side factor is not yet obtained. Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the viral infectious disease therapy agent which treats the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection effectively.

[0009] [Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons found out that NOS was guided with the appearance of the pathological view (consolidation accompanied by the cellular infiltration, an echymosis, etc.) of influenza virus pneumonia. NOS although -NO is produced -- septicemia, the endotoxin shock, arthritis, etc. -- setting -- above -- Overproduction of -NO Causing various organization traumata with the chemical reactivity as a radical of the -NO itself is suggested. From the above-mentioned thing, it was superfluously produced also in the indirect lung tissue trauma device through the immunoreaction by the side of the living body seen by virus infection symptoms. Research was repeated paying attention to the ability of -NO to serve as a trauma factor. Consequently, the PTIO derivative which is -NO elimination agent finds out improving the symptoms of virus infection notably in a mouse influenza virus pneumonia model. and came to complete this invention.

[0010] That is, the summary of this invention is (1) general formula [0011].

[Formula 2]

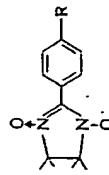


[0012] (--) R expresses a hydrogen atom, a carboxyl group, or a carboxy methoxy group among a formula, -- imidazoline oxyl expressed It is related with a viral infectious disease therapy agent the above (1) which treats infection by the viral infectious disease therapy agent characterized by making N-oxide derivative into an active principle, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of the aforementioned (1) publication whose R in (2) general formulas is a hydrogen atom, (3) influenza viruses, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, or the human immunodeficiency virus, or given in (2)

[0013] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail. The PTIO derivative used by this invention is a stable organic radical kind expressed with the following general formula.

[0014]

[Formula 3]



PTIO derivative. Such pharmacology effectiveness of a PTIO derivative is considered to be the trauma factor by the side of a living body in which production induction is superfluously carried out by a host's infection response to virus infection. It thinks based on eliminating -NO. - In virus infection, NOS is guided first and superfluous production induction of NO originates in NOS activity increasing sharply.

[0023] The effectiveness that it is effective, without being limited especially if it is the virus infection which causes the pharmacology effectiveness of the PTIO derivative in this invention and superfluous production of NO, for example, remarkable at the time of infection by an influenza virus, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), etc. is accepted.

[0024] Moreover, PTIO derivative [in order not to act on -NO production system, it is constantly [the prolongment nature accepted in an NOS inhibitor.] required. -NO production control is not caused and the in vivo toxicity of a PTIO derivative is not accepted by bioactive concentration.

[0025] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention makes the above PTIO derivatives an active principle. The infectious disease therapy of the virus in this invention is removing the trauma factor by the side of the living body guided by virus infection, and it is because the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection is removed and treated.

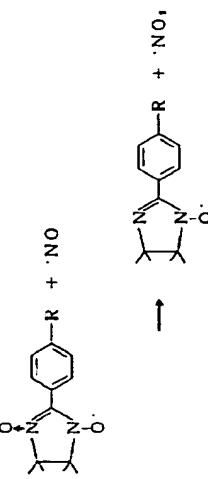
[0026] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is prepared so that taking orally or a parenteral target can be medicated with a PTIO derivative. When prescribing a medicine for the patient by taking orally, a PTIO derivative is mixed with the additives (support, an excipient, diluent, etc.) permitted on physic, and it is used as powder, a granule, a tablet, a capsule, troches, liquor, syrups, oils, etc. When parenteral, it is used as a solution or intramuscular injections or suppositories, such as intravenous drip, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection, and subcutaneous injection, etc. The loadings of the PTIO derivative in each pharmaceutical preparation are selected suitably, and are not limited especially.

[0027] For example, in order to manufacture oils, homogeneity can be distributed to the middle

class thru/ or higher-fatty-acid glyceride, and a PTIO derivative can be prepared to it. The middle class thru/ or higher-fatty-acid glyceride used here is the saturation of 6-20 carbon numbers or Monod of unsaturated fatty acid, G, or triglyceride. When the typical thing contained in the above-mentioned fatty acid glyceride is mentioned, they are Monod of a caprylic acid, a capric acid, a lauric acid, a myristic acid, a palmitic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, and a linolenic acid, G, or triglyceride, for example, these fatty-acid glyceride is independent -- or it can be used, mixing suitably.

[0028] Fatty-acid glyceride may be any of the thing of a natural thing, composition, or a semisynthesis. Usually, it is convenient to use natural vegetable oil. As vegetable oil used in this invention, olive oil (70 - 85% of linolic acid, 4 - 12% of linoleic acid, 7 - 15% of palmitic acids), corn oil (40 - 60% of linolic acid, 25 - 45% of palmitic acids), sesame oil (35 - 46% of oleic acid, 45 - 48% of linolic acid), camellia oil, palm oil (45 - 52% of lauric acids, 4 - 12% of capric acids, 6 - 10% of caprylic acids), palm oil, etc. are desirable, for example. A commercial item can be used for these as it is. As commercial middle-class fatty-acid triglyceride for example, PANASETO 875 (trademark) by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. --- said --- 810 --- said --- 800 (10 - 100% of caprylic-acid contents) --- ODO (trademark) (67% of caprylic-acid contents) by the Nissin Oil Mills, Ltd. etc. as middle-class fatty acid monoglyceride for example, the gay tex PT by Kao Corp. (trademark) (about 60% of capric-acid contents) etc. --- the monoglyceride of a middle-class fatty acid and a triglyceride --- as mixture with the id for example, DINAM mitt Nobel Witafrol (trademark) etc. --- moreover --- as higher-fatty-acid triglyceride --- Yoko Pure Chem Industry --- the olive oil of make, the linoleic acid by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., other commercial edible oil, etc. can use, respectively.

[0029] In order to manufacture the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention, in addition to the fatty-acid glyceride which added an amphiphilic assistant and/or low-grade alkanol beforehand, or non-added fatty-acid glyceride, the PTIO derivative prepared by the value (6.8-7.5) of a request of pH or its freeze-drying powder of the water solution of a salt (it is hereafter called PTIO derivatives for short) permitted in pharmacology is distributed to homogeneity. Or the ammonium-carbonate water solution of PTIO derivatives, the water solution



[0021] Although solubility [as opposed to water in three kinds of aforementioned PTIO derivatives] differs, the reactivity with -NO is the same, is set to this invention, and may use a gap. Moreover, two or more sorts of these derivatives may be used together and used.

[0022] When a virus infection mouse is medicated with the PTIO derivative in this invention, the restorative effect and the high survival rate of remarkable weight are acquired, and the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection can be effectively treated by administration of a

of an amphiphilic assistant, and/or mixture with low-grade alkanol are freeze-dried, the middle class thru' or a higher-fatty-acid glyceride solution are added to desiccation powder, and it distributes to homogeneity. By preparing the obtained dispersion liquid with a conventional method according to various kinds of pharmaceutical forms, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention can be manufactured.

[0030] The amphiphilic assistant used here is the nontoxic matter equipped with the hydrophilic property and oleophilic quality of both sexes. As a typical thing, a natural amphoteric surface active agent, polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, poloxoxethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester (Tween system), a sorbitan fatty acid ester (Span system), a polyethylene glycol, etc. can be mentioned. As a natural amphoteric surface active agent --- desirable --- soybean phosphatide, yolk lecithin, and these relatives --- it is a compound, for example, the phosphatidylcholine by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., yolk lecithin, a soybean lecithin, phosphatidylethanolamine, etc. can be used. Moreover, if it considers as polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, for TSUN (Tween) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark), as polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, a span (Span) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark) is [YUNIGURI (the Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make)] PEG as a polyethylene glycol as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, for example, 6000 can use, respectively. In addition, for example, the Rau Lymne sodium sulfate can be used as an anionic surface active agent, and a benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and EIZON (trademark) (U.S. Neisores& Dev. Shrine make) can be used as a cationic surface active agent, respectively. Moreover, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, a butanol etc. can be used as low-grade alkano used here. Moreover, amino acid, its derivative (an example, a 5-oxo---2-pyrrolidine carboxy rucksack acid fatty acid ester), etc. can be used.

[0031] The amount of the fatty-acid glyceride used is about 0.1-100ml to 1mg of PTIO derivatives, and is 0.5-5ml preferably. Although an amphiphilic assistant and low-grade alkanol do not necessarily need to be added, when adding these, while the wetting effectiveness over an oil is added and the increase of distributed solubility and a stable constituent are obtained, an absorption facilitatory effect is added. Although the additions of an amphiphilic assistant differ according to the class, in a liquid assistant, 0.05-5mg is usually suitable for them at 0.01-0.1ml or a solid-state assistant to 1mg of PTIO derivatives. The addition of low-grade alkanol is about 1 - 15% of the weight of the whole quantity. By addition of low-grade alkanol, it can be made a more uniform solution.

[0032] although the dose in the Homo sapiens of the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention changes with a patient's age, weight, a symptom, administration roots, etc. --- the case of intravenous drip intravenous administration --- an adult --- one person is usually the range of 100mg - 5g as a PTIO derivative per day, and a medicine can be preferably prescribed for the patient in 200mg - 2g.

[0033] [Example] Hereafter, although the example of an experiment and an example explain this invention in more detail, this invention is not limited at all by these examples etc.

[0034] The ddY system mouse (5-6 weeks old, weight of about 30g) was made to carry out pernasal spraying infection of the example of experiment 1 influenza virus [A2 / Kumamoto (H2 N2)] in the amount equivalent to a fifty percent lethal dose value. It medicated intraperitoneal one with 5mg [per mouse] PTIO once [1] per day for five days from the 3rd after infection.

PTIO used the PTIO oils made to dissolve 10mg PTIO in 1ml oils (PANASETO 875 (trademark); Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make). As contrast, it medicated intraperitoneal with 0.5ml per mouse for the oils which do not contain PTIO once [1] per day similarly. The number of each groups is ten and they showed the effectiveness over weight recovery of these mice and a survival rate to drawing 1 and drawing 2, respectively.

[0035] The group [weight recovery / clearly] compared with a control group rashly which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient so that clearly from drawing 1 and drawing 2. Moreover, the group which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient to 60% of the control group about the survival rate became 100%. From the above-mentioned result, it was shown clearly that the PTIO oils in this invention had a curative effect to an influenza virus infection mouse.

[0036] It replaces with PTIO in the example 1 of example of experiment 2 experiment. It was the

same result when the same experiment was conducted using carboxy-PTIO and carboxymethoxy-PTIO.

[0037] It is referred to as oil-ized PTIO by carrying out shaking stirring and solubilizing PTIO of 11.0g of examples to 100ml PANASETO 875 (trademark) (Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make).

[0038] A solution is prepared by adding the phosphatidylcholine of 250mg of examples to 1ml distilled water, and ultrasonication and melting it. It freeze-dries, after carrying out mixed stirring of the tales doses of this solution and the solution (50mg/ml) which dissolved the powder of carboxy-PTIO in 0.02% ammonium-carbonate water solution under ice-cooling. 30ml of PANASETO 875 (trademark) is added to [0.0mg of this freeze-drying powder, and it ultrasonicates for 30 seconds by being during an iced water bath. carboxy-PTIO content liquids and solutions are obtained.

[0039] Example 3 carboxy-PTIO 100mg is melted in a bicarbonate-od-soda solution 5.0 20ml%, and can be made into water-soluble injections. carboxymethoxy-PTIO can be similarly made into water-soluble injections.

[0040] [Effect of the Invention] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is superficially produced by a host's infection response at the time of virus infection. The PTIO derivative from which -NO is removed effectively is made into an active principle, and it is useful to pathogenic manifestation ***** by virus infection, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus. Therefore, it is used as the prophylactic to such virus infection, and a remedy.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Section 6.1] 6.1

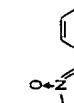
[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is a drawing showing the weight restorative effect of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is drawing showing the survival rate of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at the time of an arrow head.

卷一百一十一

などを伴うコンソリデーション)の出現に伴い、NO₂が生
み出されることがあります。NO₂は、NO₂が生
じる場所であるが、微血管、エンドカキシソック、腎臓炎
等においては、他の血管とともにしての化学反応がいる。上述
NO₂をもつての血管炎を引き起こすことがある。上述
のことから、ウイルス感染が原因でみられる生体側の炎症
反応を示した。その結果、NO₂が作用するPT10構
造物がマウスインフルエンザウイルス感染モデルにおいて
いてツバキアルカリの筋肉を改善することを見いた
し、本実験を完成するに至った。

[0010] 頃ち、本実験の要旨は、(1)一般式
[0011]
[化2]
[0012]



[0012] (式中、Rは水酸基原子、カルボキシル基又
はカルボキシメトキシ基などです。)で表わされるミダ
ソリソナサギル、N-メチドサギル等を有効成分とする
ことを目標とするツバキアルカリ誘導体、(2)一般式
中のRが水酸基原子である前記(1)記載のツバキアル
カリ誘導体、(3)インフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウ
イルス、肝炎ウイルスによる細胞増殖抑制作用又はヒト
免疫球蛋白ウイルス説定活性を有する前記(1)又は
(2)記載のツバキアルカリ誘導体、に限る。

[0013] 以下、本実験を詳細に説明する。本実験で

用いられるPTIの構造は、次の一般式で表わされる。
安定した右側ラジカル構造である。

(1)

[TC3]

のうち、*nitrobenzene* の代わりに 4-ホルミルフェノキシ酢酸を用いて、上述の *cathoxy-Pt(IV)* と同様の方法によつて、*cathoxy-Pt(IV)* のカリウム塩を得ることがで、これを *alkaline hydrolysis* するかで、*nitrobenzene* の代りに *4-nitrophenylalcohol* を用いて、*Pt(IV)* のカルボン酸を得た。すなはち、*nitrobenzene* の代りに *4-nitrophenylalcohol* を用いて、*Pt(IV)* のカルボン酸を得た。すなはち、*nitrobenzene* の代りに *4-nitrophenylalcohol* を用いて、*Pt(IV)* のカルボン酸を得た。

[0021] 前記の 3種類の PT10 損傷体は、水に対する溶解度は異なるものの、 $\cdot\text{NO}$ との反応性は同様であり、本説明においてはいずれを用いてもよい。また、これらの損傷体の 2種以上を併用して用いてもよい。

[0022] 本説明における PT10 損傷体をウイルス感染マウスに投与した場合、頭蓋骨の体重の回復率や高い生存率が得られる。ウイルス感染による原因性の発見を示す。PT10 損傷体の投与により原因性の発見を示す。PT10 損傷体のこのような原因性は、ウイルス活性が非常に高くなることによる結果である。

[0023] 本説明における PT10 損傷体の薬理効果は、 $\cdot\text{NO}$ の過剰産生をきたすウイルス感染であれば特に陽性されることが多く有効であり、例えはインフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス、ヒト細胞不全ウイルス (HIV) 等による感染疾患に効果が認められる。

[0024] また、PT10 損傷体は、 NO 产生系に作用しないが、 NO 産生剤に認められる選択性の性質用しないため、PT10 損傷体は、 NO 産生系に作用しない。これらは、脂溶性品などの

[0027] 例えは、油剤が墨調体を中和しない高級脂肪酸をさせて調製することができる。しかし高級脂肪酸グリセリドにはせずには不純物脂肪酸のモノーグリセリドである。上記の脂肪酸は、例えばモノノン酸、ミリスチン酸、リノール酸、リノレン酸などである。これは、曲虫または直角虫として、例えはヘリコバクターゼやヘリコバクターゼなどである。

[0028] 脂肪酸グリセリドまたは半合成のものと使用すれば、植物油を用いるのが便利である。

[0029] 本説明における PT10 損傷体は、 NO を消去することにより起因する病態に対する効果が認められる。

[0030] 本説明における PT10 損傷体は、 NO の過剰産生をきたすウイルス感染であれば特に陽性されることが多く有効であり、例えはインフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス、ヒト細胞不全ウイルス (HIV) 等による感染疾患に効果が認められる。

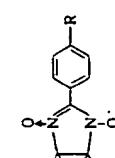
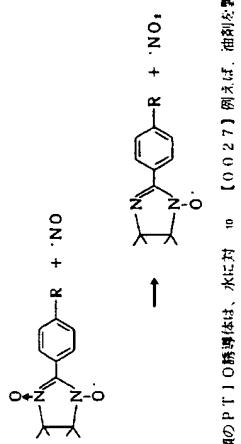
[0031] また、PT10 損傷体は、 NO 産生系に作用しないが、 NO 産生剤に認められる選択性の性質用しないため、PT10 損傷体は、 NO 産生系に作用しない。これらは、脂溶性品などの

下 BT-10 脱離子水器の設置

出発する子供の初期性格刻板性は、
成年期の性別同一性問題の傾向をもたらす。

告説劇中の「○勝負体の見面会、選手選定会、
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